

DIVORCE TRENDS IN OHIO 1939-1947
IN RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH

By

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Based on a Study Conducted Jointly

by

Ohio State University
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

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PREFACE

This report has been prepared as one contribution to the Miami Valley Mental Hygiene Survey. This is a cooperative project being conducted jointly by the Ohio State University, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, Division of Mental Hygiene.

The research staff for this survey is being assisted by a professional advisory committee which includes Dr. John F. Cuber (Sociology), Dr. Herschel Nisonger (Special Education), and Dr. Carroll L. Shartle, all of Ohio State University, and Edward J. Humphreys, M.D., Acting Commissioner of Mental Hygiene for Ohio.

In the preparation of this report the author was assisted by Miss Mary Elizabeth Partington who compiled and organized the statistical materials. The office of the Secretary of State cooperated by making marriage and divorce statistics available for the study.

A major purpose of this report is to provide background information on a Statewide basis against which marriage, divorce, and family life studies may be made in a few local areas.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE.....	i
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN OHIO..... (IN URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES)	5
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN DIFFERENT AREAS.....	12
SUGGESTED APPROACHES TO IMPROVEMENT IN FAMILY LIFE.....	18

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. NO. OF DIVORCES PER 100 AVERAGE ANNUAL MARRIAGES IN OHIO COUNTIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, 1939-1947.....	10
FIGURE 2. NO. OF DIVORCES 1939-1947 PER 1,000 POPULATION 1943 IN OHIO COUNTIES.....	14
FIGURE 3. NO. OF MARRIAGES 1938-1947 PER 1,000 POPULATION 1943 IN OHIO COUNTIES.....	16

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. THE TREND OF DIVORCE IN OHIO AND IN THE U.S. 1939-1947.....	6
APPENDIX TABLE 1. DIVORCES PER 100 AVERAGE ANNUAL MARRIAGES IN 77 COUNTIES IN OHIO.....	20
APPENDIX TABLE 2. OHIO COUNTIES RANKED ACCORDING TO NINE-YEAR DIVORCE RATE 1939-1947. BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION 1943.....	21
APPENDIX TABLE 3. OHIO COUNTIES RANKED ACCORDING TO MARRIAGE RATES.....	22

DIVORCE IN OHIO 1939-1947
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I INTRODUCTION

A. Divorce as a Health Problem

Human health is closely related to the quality of family living. This connection between health and the family is recognized by clinicians who diagnose and treat human ills. Mental hygienists look hopefully to the family as the first line of defense against personal and social maladjustments. They recognize the family as the most important helping or hindering influence in healthy human development.

Family life itself may be healthy or it may be unhealthy. Unhealthy family life is characterized by chronic tensions, stresses, conflicts and discords. These generally reflect poor mental and social health in the adult members of the family groups. They may cause behavior problems, personality disorders, and character defects in children. Even some physical disturbances in children may arise out of family tensions. It has been observed that a rejecting, belittling, or domineering parent may give a child a stomachache as surely as eating a spoiled custard.

Many of the ills of adult life have their roots in adverse childhood experiences. This, too, is widely recognized by those concerned with the treatment and prevention of mental illness and with the improvement of mental health.

In view of the principles just stated, divorce becomes a matter of basic importance to persons interested in health and human development. This is true because divorce is one important indicator of family instability. Such instability both reflects and causes personal and social maladjustments,

neurotic disabilities, and emotional disorders. Studies have shown that social and emotional immaturity appear as the prime trouble makers in family discord and marriage failures. Such failures are basic problems of mental and social health.

B. Purpose of This Report

This report presents, in summary, the main findings of a statistical study of divorce in Ohio during recent years. It has been prepared with several purposes in view. These include the following objectives:

1. To show the trends of divorce in Ohio during the Defense, War, and Postwar period following 1938.

2. To show how divorce rates differ in different counties, in different types of counties, and particularly between rural and urban counties in Ohio.

3. To provide a general background of material as an aid and stimulus to the organization of more basic research in marriage, divorce and family living in local areas.

4. To suggest possible approaches to family life improvement, such as educational preparation of youth for marriage, and parent education.

C. Sources and Limitations of Statistical Data

In Ohio marriage and divorce data are reported to the office of the Secretary of State. They are reported by the courts of the various counties.

Marriage statistics are reported by the Probate Courts and state the number of marriage licenses issued each month. Marriages by banns are also reported, and the numbers are recorded separately for white and colored couples.

Divorce statistics are reported by the Courts of Common Pleas in the various counties. These statistics are reported annually for the statistical year June 30 to July 1. Records are made of the number of divorce suits

filed and of the number of divorces granted to husbands and to wives on various legal grounds each year.

The great majority of divorces in this State are granted on the legal grounds of "gross neglect of duty", "extreme cruelty", and "wilful absence". Other grounds are bigamy, adultery, fraud, drunkenness, and miscellaneous. These legal grounds for divorce are not, however, to be taken as the real causes for divorce. The latter are generally found to be social and psychological factors which lead to fundamental alienation between husbands and wives.

The divorce statistics also record the number of children involved. They do not show the number of divorcing couples who have children. The children of divorcing parents are, however, many. Their numbers amount to more than one-third the number of divorces.

Unfortunately, these marriage and divorce statistics are not in all instances reported with completeness and with exactness. They are reported according to the county where the marriage license was issued and where the divorce occurred. They are not reported according to the place of residence of the persons involved. Place of residence and place of divorce or marriage are not always the same. In other words, migratory marriages and divorces are not uncommon but they cannot be identified in the statistics as reported.

In many instances there were gaps in the divorce statistics for certain years when no reports were sent in. The same was true in some instances for marriages also. In the present study such gaps were filled by estimates made by interpolations.

Marriage and divorce statistics for the entire United States have been compiled for comparative purposes. These statistics were taken from official Government reports issued by the National Office of Vital

Statistics,^{1/} The National figures, like those for Ohio, represent estimates based on inexact and often incomplete information for the various states and local reporting units.

While the statistical results of the present study are subject to some qualification as noted above, they do in all probability represent fairly close approximations to the actual situations.

^{1/} "Marriage and Divorce in the United States 1946". Federal Security Agency, U.S.P.H.S. Vol. 27. No. 10. October 24, 1947.

II MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN OHIO

During the nine years beginning with 1939 and ending with 1947 Ohio had a total of 206,000 divorces. In these divorces were directly involved nearly a half million people. These included the men and women whose marriages went on the rocks together with their children. These children of divorce in Ohio numbered more than 76,000. That was nearly two children for every 5 divorces during the nine year period of defense, war and the postwar period. The numbers of children involved in these broken marriages seem to be increasing. In 1947 there were 17,309 children in the 32,500 marriages broken by divorce that year.

A. Annual Numbers of Divorces

The number of divorces in Ohio have been increasing rapidly since before World War I. In 1910 more than 5,000 divorces were reported for the State. By 1920 the number had risen to nearly 12,000. Ten years later, in 1930, about 16,000 marriages were dissolved. The depression of the early thirties reduced the volume of divorce. In 1939, however, the number again stood at 16,000.

Following 1939 the annual number of divorces continued to rise. By 1942 the number stood at 19,000. After a very slight decline in 1943 a rapid upward spurt was recorded. In 1946 a peak of 35,500 divorces was reached. The number tapered off to 32,500 in 1947 (Table 1).

B. Volume of Marriages

This upsurge in divorce was related to a great upswing in marriages just prior to the onset of the War and during the early part of the War. During the depression years the marriage rate fell to a very low level. In 1933 only 29,000 marriage licenses were issued in Ohio. By 1939 the number had risen to 58,000. With increased prosperity and the initiation of a vigorous national defense program in 1940 nearly 69,000 couples were married. The following year 1941, brought accelerated defense programs,

TABLE 1. THE TREND OF DIVORCE IN OHIO AND IN THE UNITED STATES
1939-1947

(Divorce Rate for Given Year Based on Average Annual Number of
Marriages During Preceding Ten Years)

Year	Ohio			The United States		
	Divorces	Average Annual Marriages	Divorce Rate per 100 Average Marriages	Divorces	Average Annual Marriages	Divorce Rate per 100 Average Marriages
1947	32,517	74,817	43.5	*	*	*
1946	35,551	70,532	50.4	613,000	1,616,784	37.9
1945	26,090	66,063	39.5	494,000	1,525,130	32.4
1944	22,336	64,830	34.5	400,000	1,497,516	26.7
1943	19,180	62,962	30.5	359,000	1,482,477	24.2
1942	19,339	59,073	32.7	321,000	1,434,572	22.4
1941	18,194	54,009	33.7	293,000	1,355,549	21.6
1940	16,482	49,483	33.3	264,000	1,292,041	20.4
1939	16,312	49,281	33.0	251,000	1,245,138	20.2

Sources: The statistics for Ohio are based on data supplied by the office of the Secretary of State in Columbus. The statistical year is from July 1 to June 30.

The statistics for the United States were taken from Marriage and Divorce in the United States 1946. F.S.A.; U.S.P.H.S. Office of Vital Statistics. Special Report Vol. 27, No. 10. Oct. 24, 1947.

accelerated prosperity, and an accelerated selective service program. All this was accompanied by an accelerated marriage rate. Between July 1, 1940 and June 30, 1941 a total of 102,000 marriage licenses were issued in Ohio, an all-time peak. During the following 12 months another 90,000 couples obtained permits to marry.

The marriage rate fell off considerably during the war years 1943, 1944 and 1945, but bounced back in 1946. In that year there were 92,000 marriages, and in 1947 the prewar high was nearly reached with 100,000 marriages.

A great many of the war and prewar marriages were known to be hasty and ill-advised. Many potentially sound marriages were disrupted by war conditions. As a result a rapid postwar rise in the divorce rate was not unexpected.

C. The Divorce Rate

In computing the divorce rate for Ohio the number of divorces was related to the number of marriages. The majority of marriages that end in divorce have a duration of less than ten years. Considering this fact divorce rates are here taken as the number of divorces during a given year per 100 average annual marriages during the preceding 10 years.

Here is an example: From 1931 through 1940 Ohio had a total of 494,834 marriages. This was an average of 49,483 marriages per year. During 1940 the State had 16,482 divorces, which was 33.3 divorces per 100 average annual marriages. In this sense the divorce rate for that year was 33.3, or one divorce for every three marriages on the average.

This divorce rate for Ohio held rather steady from 1939 through 1944. During these years there was a low of 30.5 divorces per 100 of the annual average marriages in 1943. The high was in 1944 when the divorce rate stood at 34.5. In 1945 the Ohio divorce rate rose to 39.5.

The peak was reached in 1946 with a rate of 50.4 divorces per 100 average annual marriages. This was one divorce for every two marriages on the average.

In order to get comparable results divorce rates for the Nation were computed in the same manner as for Ohio. The number of divorces in the United States rose from 251,000 in 1939 to a peak of 613,000 in the post-war year 1946. The National divorce figures are not yet published for 1947, but the number will likely be less than that for the preceding year.

During the period covered by this report the Ohio divorce rate was consistently and substantially above the average for the Nation. In fact the Ohio rates ran from 12 to 18 percent higher than those for the Nation as a whole.

D. Divorce Rates in Large, Medium and Small Counties

It is generally assumed that divorce is rather rare among people engaged in farming. A few local studies tend to confirm this assumption. In Miami County, Ohio, for example, a study was made of 348 divorces granted during a 14 months period. Only 10 percent of these involved couples living on farms, though about one-fourth of the population of the County lived on farms. Even among the 10 percent who lived on farms only a few were actually engaged full-time in farming.

If this situation prevails throughout Ohio then it would be expected that divorce rates would be highest in the large urban counties and lowest in the small rural counties of the State. To test this expectation the 88 counties were classified according to population size into four groups. These groups were composed of:

1. The large metropolitan counties, each having more than 200,000 inhabitants in 1940. There are 8 such counties in Ohio. They are Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, Stark, and Summit.

2. Medium large counties, 19 in number, with populations ranging from 50,000 up to 200,000.

3. Medium small counties, 35 in number, with population numbers ranging from 25,000 to 50,000.

4. Small rural and semi-rural counties, 26 in number each with less than 25,000 people at the time of the last census.

The size of these counties was directly related to their degree of rurality. In the large counties only 3.2 percent of the population lived on farms. In the medium large counties 18.4 percent lived on farms. In the medium small group the proportion of farm residents was 34.7 percent. Finally in the small counties an even 50.0 percent of the people lived on farms.

In accordance with expectation divorce rates were highest in the large urban counties. They were lowest in the category of small rural counties (See Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1).

During the nine years for which divorce rates were computed these rates ranged from 54 percent to about 100 percent higher the large, highly urbanized counties than in the small, largely rural counties. Each year, with one minor exception, the size of the divorce rates was directly proportional to size of the counties. In 1946, for example, the group of large counties had a divorce rate of 62.9 per 100 average annual marriages during the preceding 10 years. The group of medium large counties had a divorce rate of 59.7. This rate dropped to 49.5 in the medium small counties and to only 43.1 in the small counties.

The reasons for the lower average divorce rate in the more rural counties are known in part.

1. There are fewer young married couples living on farms and in small towns than in the large cities. Many couples who marry in the rural areas move to cities. Their divorces when they occur are then chargeable to the city.

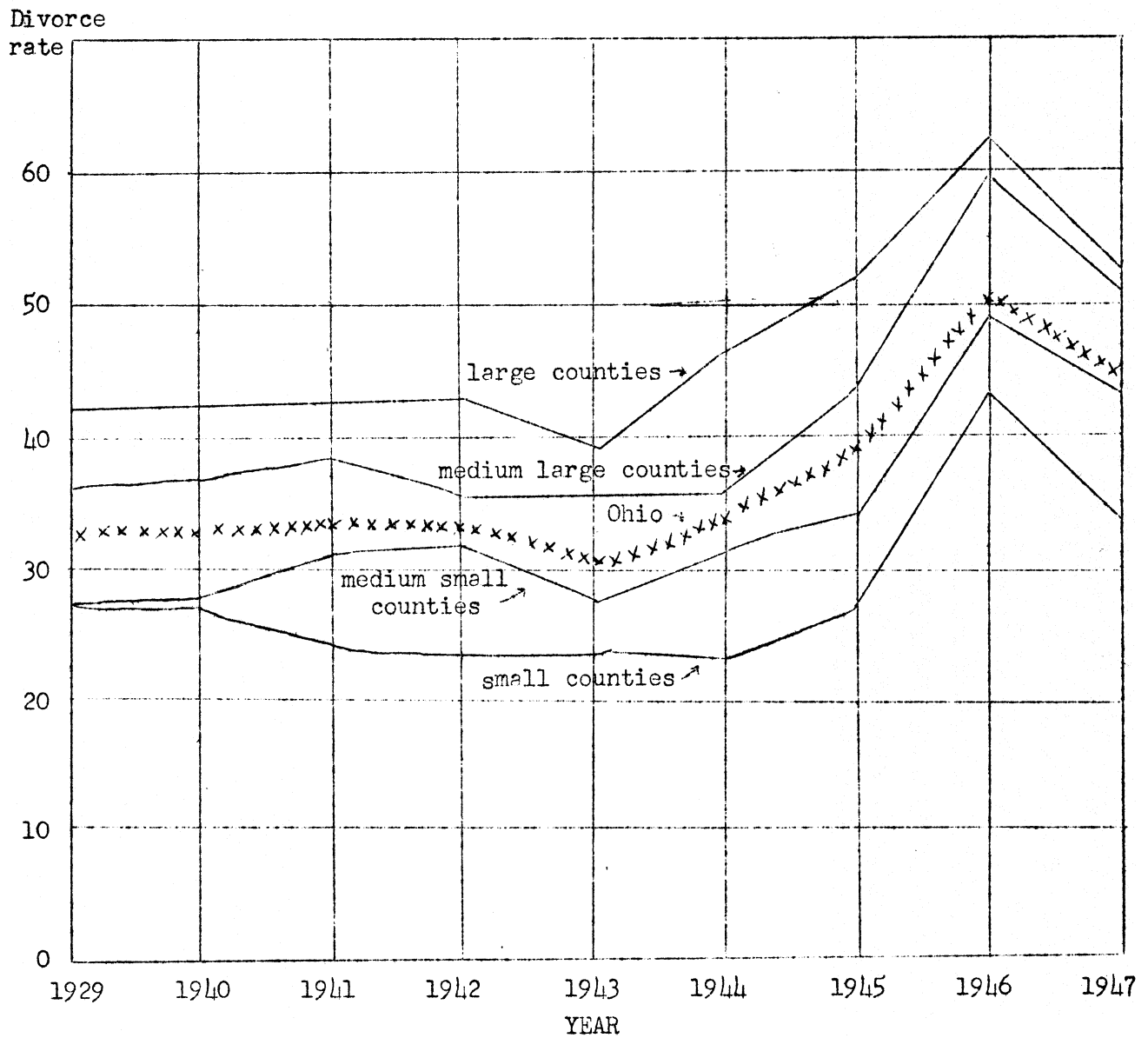


FIGURE 1. NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100
AVERAGE ANNUAL MARRIAGES IN OHIO
COUNTIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES 1939-1947

Source: Appendix Table 1.

2. Many rural people continue to view marriage as a sacred institution for the achievement of ends higher than those of the happiness and satisfaction of individual husbands and wives. Hence, in the rural areas incompatible couples are apt to be held together by the forces of public opinion, religion, and cultural expectations.

3. Family ownership of property tends to hold farm couples together even when there is considerable marital discord and alienation.

4. Fewer farm than city couples remain childless, and the presence of children makes divorce a more difficult procedure.

Finally, it may be pointed out that while divorce rates in the small rural counties are much below average for Ohio, they are nevertheless fairly high. On the average for the nine years studied these rural counties had more than one divorce for every four marriages. In 1946 and 1947 their divorces exceeded one for every three marriages on the average.

For most of the years under investigation the divorce rate in the small rural counties of Ohio was above the National average. It is evident that the forces disrupting family life are having their impact in the country as well as in the cities.

III MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF OHIO

In the preceding section of this report divorce rates based on average annual marriages were shown for groups of counties put together according to their population numbers. Within each group were found wide variations in divorce rates among the separate counties.

It is the purpose of this section of the report to show the distribution of both divorces and marriages by counties and regional groups of counties.

A. Methods of Computing County Divorce Rates

In computing divorce rates for individual counties it was found that average annual marriages did not provide an adequate base. This was due to the fact that some counties had exceedingly large numbers of marriages in proportion to their population. This seemed indicative of the purchase of large numbers of marriage licenses in certain counties by persons who were not residents of those counties. In considering the reasons for this situation it was suggested that many young couples obtained marriage licenses in certain "lenient" counties to escape more rigid enforcement of restrictions on licensure in their own counties.

To avoid the distortion of divorce rates based on marriages for separate counties, all county rates were based on population. In order to get a more stable divorce rate for each county the following method was used:

1. For each county all divorces reported or estimated for the period 1939 through 1947 were added together for a nine-year total.

2. The county population as estimated by Government statisticians for March 1943 was used as the base.

3. County divorce rates were then taken as the number of divorces in the county 1939-1947 per 1,000 population in 1943.

In computing divorce rates on this basis it was recognized that some

rural-urban bias was introduced into the statistical results. This was due to the abnormal loss of population by some rural counties and corresponding gains by some urban counties as a result of the war migrations.

These divorce rates based on population were, however, found to be very highly correlated with those based on marriages in those counties which had normal marriage rates.

B. Counties Ranked According to Divorce Rates

When the counties of Ohio were ranked from highest to lowest with respect to their nine-year divorce rates per 1,000 population some interesting facts were revealed.

Franklin County with the City of Columbus, stood at the top of the list. This large, urbanized county had, during the period 1939-1947, a high of 55.0 divorces per 1,000 population.

At the opposite extreme was Putnam County, a small one, with a comparable nine-year divorce rate of only 9.1. This small county had no urban population, and more than one-half of its people lived on farms in 1940 (See Figure 2 and Appendix Table 2).

The size of a county's divorce rate was found to depend upon its location as well as upon its degree of rurality or urbanization.

Among the 22 counties having the highest divorce rates were some from all size groups. Five were large counties - Franklin, Montgomery, Lucas, Summit and Stark. On the other hand three were small rural counties - Clinton, Fayette, and Adams. Among the others in this upper one-fourth were 8 medium small counties, and 6 medium large ones.

With few notable exceptions these counties with very high divorce rates formed geographically contiguous groups regardless of their degree of rurality. One high divorce area is southwestern Ohio including a part of the Miami Valley. There was found an area made up of 12 adjoining counties each of which had a divorce rate of 30 or over. These included the highly

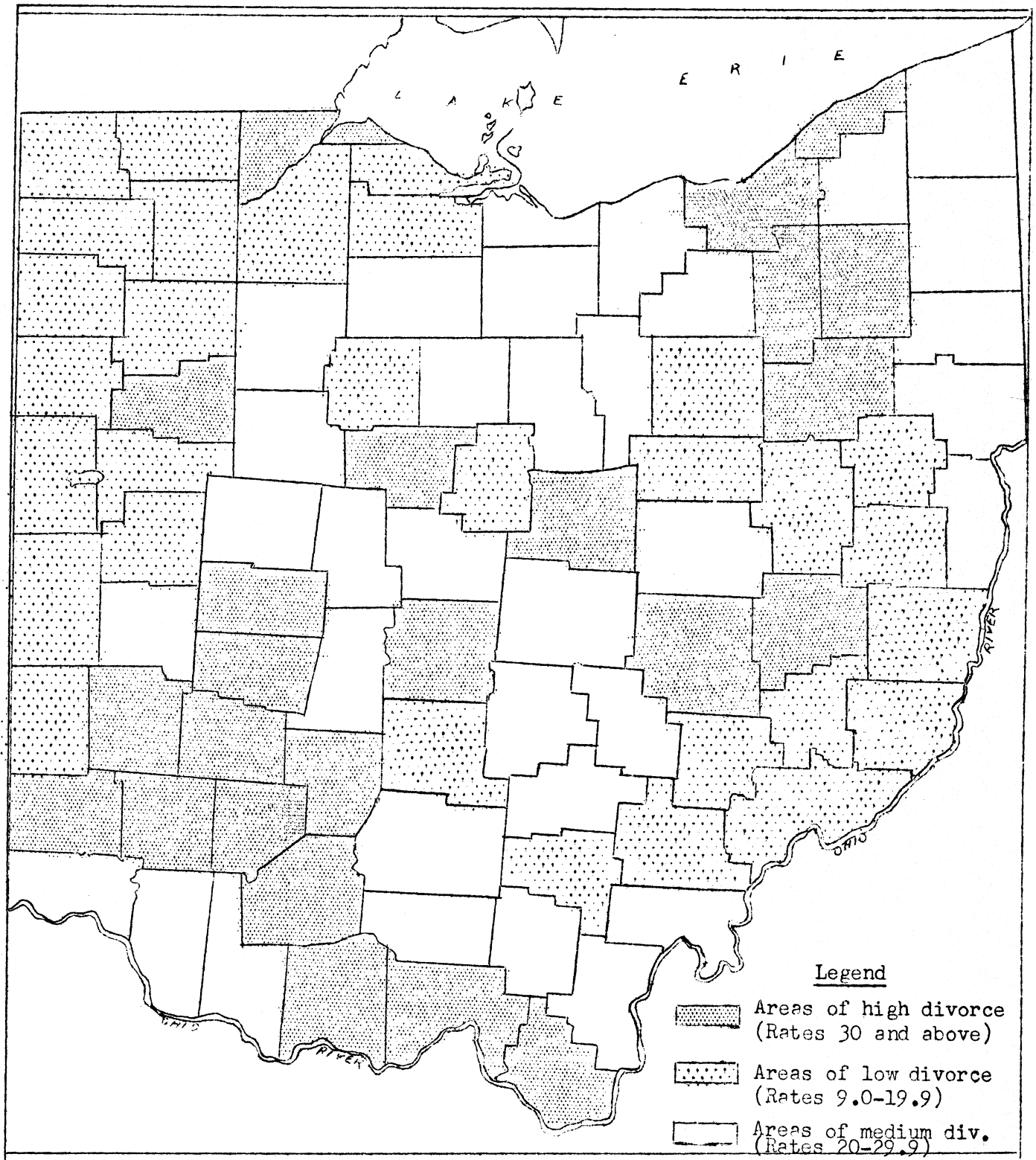


FIGURE 2. NUMBER OF DIVORCES 1939-1947 PER
1,000 POPULATION 1943 IN OHIO COUNTIES

Source: Appendix Table 2.

urbanized counties of Montgomery, Butler, Clark and Scioto. Included also were the more rural counties - Champaign, Green, Fayette, Clinton, Warren, Highland, Adams and Lawrence (Figure 2).

Another high divorce area was found in the highly urbanized area around Cleveland, Akron, and Canton.

In the eastern part of the State Guernsey and Muskingum Counties constituted an area of high divorce. Standing alone as high divorce counties were Franklin, Knox, Marion, Allen, and Lucas.

Areas of low divorce were also regionalized. The two major regions of low divorce were western and northwestern Ohio, and a large crescent shaped area in eastern Ohio.

All but three of the 22 counties having the lowest divorce rates were small or medium small counties.

C. Counties Ranked According to Marriage Rates

In order to determine the geographic distribution of marriage rates in Ohio, reports of marriage licenses issued were related to the population in each county. In making the computation the total number of marriages reported for the period 1938-1947 were divided by the population as estimated for 1943. The rate was then the number of marriages during a ten year period per 1,000 population in the middle of that period.

When the 88 counties were ranked in order from lowest to highest marriage rates, Athens was found at the lowest extreme and Henry County at the opposite extreme. (Figure 3 and Appendix Table 3).

Exceedingly high marriage rates were found in two blocks of counties. In the northwestern part of the State were seven counties with rates ranging from 182.5 to 1,505.0 in Henry County (Figure 3). During a ten-year period that rural county issued one and one-half times as many marriage licenses as it had population in 1943. Other counties with exceedingly high rates in that same general area were Williams, Fulton, Wood, Defiance, Sandusky and Lucas.



FIGURE 3. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES 1938-1947 PER
1,000 POPULATION 1943 IN OHIO COUNTIES

Source: Appendix Table 3.

Three other counties with abnormally high marriage rates were found in southeastern Ohio. They were Gallia, Lawrence, and Meigs.

At the other extreme was a wide area in southern and southwestern Ohio where marriage rates were relatively low.

Reasons for these high and low marriage incidence areas are to be determined by further investigation.

IV SUGGESTED APPROACHES TO IMPROVEMENT IN FAMILY LIFE

This report has documented the high incidence of divorce in Ohio. It has indicated the effect of war on marriage and divorce. It has shown how divorce rates vary throughout the State, and how the Ohio rate compares with that for the Nation as a whole.

It remains now to point out again the mental hygiene implications of marriage and divorce, and to state suggestions currently offered for improvement of marriage and family life.

The quality of family life is believed to be a basic factor in the mental health and happiness of most adults, and is basic to the personality adjustment of children. Perhaps the best promoters of mental health are parents who are themselves mentally healthy persons. Any lines of action that are designed to improve marital and family living are apt to be in the interest of mental and social health.

Two major approaches to family life improvement are now being widely considered. These are:

1. Educational preparation of youth for marriage and family living.
2. Programs of "in-service" education for parents of young children.

This is not the place to review the various programs proposed for educating young people for marriage. The aims of such programs are becoming clear. These aims include:

1. Education and guidance for the achievement of greater social and emotional maturity.
2. Education for more intelligent mate selection.
3. Education for marital adjustment.
4. Education for parenthood.

Much of this education will probably continue to be a responsibility for the family itself. Many families are, however, too unstable and too unprepared to meet this responsibility adequately. Many writers call attention to current needs

for change of emphasis in our educational system. They urge renewed emphasis on such goals as how to get along with people, how to earn a living and how to make and maintain a happy marriage.

Programs of parent education are directed toward teaching young married couples how to improve their adequacy as fathers and mothers. How to provide happier emotional lives for their children.

Adequate programs of parent education would be directed toward several objectives:

1. Education as to the goals of child rearing.
2. Education as to the fundamental social and emotional needs of children and how they are fulfilled or frustrated.
3. Education regarding what is known about sound methods of child rearing, training, and guidance.

Such policies if implemented with effective programs should go far in helping to stabilize marriage and family life. They should be effective in raising the level of mental health in succeeding generations.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. DIVORCES PER 100 AVERAGE ANNUAL MARRIAGES
IN 77 COUNTIES^{1/} IN OHIO
1939-1947

(Counties Grouped According to Size of Their Population)

Type of County	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Large	42.3	42.0	42.4	43.0	39.3	46.5	52.0	62.9	53.4
Medium large	36.5	37.1	38.8	35.6	35.2	35.5	43.9	59.7	51.4
Medium small	27.3	27.6	31.5	29.9	27.3	31.5	34.0	49.5	43.9
Small	27.5	27.0	23.9	23.6	23.9	23.3	27.1	43.1	34.4

^{1/} Ten counties were excluded due to their unusually high marriage rates, and one was excluded because of missing reports of divorce.

APPENDIX TABLE 2. OHIO COUNTIES RANKED ACCORDING TO NINE-YEAR
DIVORCE RATE 1939-1947. BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION 1943.

(Divorces 1939-1947 per 1,000 Estimated Civilian Population 1943)

Franklin	55.0	Portage	29.8	Meigs	24.0	Williams	17.1
Guernsey	42.3	Cuyahoga	29.6	Trumbull	23.9	Defiance	16.8
Montgomery	42.1	Hocking	29.3	Fairfield	24.8	Carroll	16.7
Lucas	39.7	Huron	29.1	Lorain	24.3	Vinton	16.0
Marion	39.3	Clermont	28.9	Jefferson	24.0	Tuscarawas	15.7
Summit	38.7	Ross	28.8	Pike	23.9	Paulding	15.1
Allen	37.8	Columbiana	28.3	Geauga	23.8	Wyandot	14.5
Clark	36.8	Licking	28.2	Brown	23.1	Harrison	14.1
Highland	34.9	Jackson	27.8	Crawford	22.8	Wayne	14.0
Greene	33.5	Richland	27.8	Hancock	22.1	Washington	13.6
Champaign	32.9	Union	26.8	Delaware	21.9	Auglaize	13.6
Scioto	32.8	Coshocton	26.7	Madison	21.6	Holmes	13.4
Butler	32.2	Ashland	26.5	Seneca	21.2	Noble	12.7
Knox	32.0	Gallia	26.4	Medina	20.8	Athens	12.1
Stark	31.9	Perry	26.2	Van Wert	20.3	Shelby	12.1
Lake	31.1	Hardin	26.0	Sandusky	19.5	Fulton	11.9
Warren	30.6	Logan	25.8	Belmont	19.5	Monroe	11.3
Clinton	30.1	Hamilton	25.6	Pickaway	19.1	Henry	11.3
Muskingum	30.0	Mehoning	25.6	Morrow	19.0	Morgan	11.1
Lawrence	29.9	Ashtabula	25.2	Ottawa	18.4	Mercer	10.6
Fayette	29.9	Miami	25.0	Darke	18.4	Wood	10.4
Adams	29.8	Erie	24.4	Preble	17.5	Putnam	9.1

APPENDIX TABLE 3. OHIO COUNTIES RANKED ACCORDING TO MARRIAGE RATES

(Number of Marriages 1938-1947 per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1943)

Athens	50.2	Delaware	81.8	Ottawa	93.5	Perry	103.0
Adams	59.2	Licking	82.3	Darke	94.2	Van Wert	104.8
Ross	61.7	Holmes	83.0	Stark	94.2	Cuyahoga	106.7
Preble	63.2	Crawford	83.3	Mahoning	94.3	Allen	111.5
Pike	65.8	Seneca	83.4	Muskingum	94.4	Summit	112.1
Butler	66.7	Shelby	83.5	Ashtabula	94.8	Putnam	114.6
Clark	70.6	Richland	83.5	Wayne	95.0	Columbiana	120.5
Madison	71.6	Lake	84.1	Coshocton	95.6	Paulding	122.4
Morgan	71.6	Morrow	84.9	Jackson	95.8	Fayette	124.0
Pickaway	72.1	Erie	86.1	Franklin	95.9	Washington	128.7
Union	73.5	Logan	87.9	Jefferson	97.1	Huron	134.2
Clinton	73.6	Medina	88.5	Brown	97.6	Hocking	143.4
Warren	73.7	Tuscarawas	88.8	Hancock	97.8	Lucas	182.5
Scioto	73.7	Carroll	89.1	Montgomery	98.7	Sandusky	187.7
Auglaize	75.0	Miami	89.2	Ashland	99.1	Lawrence	192.4
Greene	75.0	Noble	89.6	Fairfield	99.2	Gallia	260.2
Wyandot	75.3	Belmont	90.4	Geauga	99.9	Defiance	262.0
Vinton	75.6	Lorain	90.5	Mercer	100.7	Meigs	266.6
Highland	77.2	Portage	90.7	Marion	100.9	Wood	284.5
Hamilton	77.9	Harrison	90.8	Guernsey	101.9	Fulton	303.9
Knox	80.6	Trumbull	92.1	Champaign	102.0	Williams	502.1
Clermont	81.5	Hardin	92.5	Monroe	102.7	Henry	1585.0

